

been able to vote, I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote 71 and "yes" on rollcall vote 72.

INTRODUCTION OF DOLE-WATTS MEDICARE SUBVENTION BILL

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to join with Senator BOB DOLE in taking the first step toward reopening our Nation's military hospitals to Medicare eligible military retirees. I am introducing legislation today that will launch a demonstration project to underscore the cost-effectiveness of Medicare reimbursement to the Department of Defense for the treatment of military beneficiaries aged 65 and older at these facilities.

The Department of Defense's new managed health care program, Tricare, replaced the traditional military health care program CHAMPUS [Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services]. While medical treatment may be improved under Tricare for many members and retirees of the Nation's armed services, Medicare eligible military retirees are not so lucky because Tricare does not provide for their care at military hospitals except on a space available basis.

With the acceleration of military down-sizing and base closings, fewer and fewer military retirees will be eligible for treatment at military hospitals. This is unacceptable. When our Nation's servicemen and women made their commitment to serve our country, we guaranteed them lifetime health care at military facilities. Tricare undercuts that commitment for Medicare eligible beneficiaries and breaks the contract we made with America's retired military personnel.

The legislation that I have introduced today will allow for a Medicare subvention demonstration which permits the Health Care Financing Administration to repay the Department of Defense for medical services provided to these Medicare eligible retirees. The demonstration project I propose will not contribute to additional costs to the Medicare program and does not change the manner or process under which the Secretary of Defense currently budgets for health care services.

I believe that Medicare subvention will prove to be not only feasible and cost-effective, but more importantly, it is the continuation of our contract with America's service men and women. I invite my colleagues to join as co-sponsors of this important legislation and maintain the commitment we have made with our Nation's military personnel.

TRIBUTE TO CF INDUSTRIES, INC.

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today along with my colleagues: Mr. GIBBONS and Mr. BILIRAKIS of Florida; Mr. POSHARD, Mr. LAHOOD and Mr. WELLER of Illinois; Mr. LATHAM of Iowa; Mr. MYERS, Mr. BURTON and Mr. HOSTETTLER of Indiana; Mr. TAUZIN of Louisi-

ana; Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska; Mr. POMEROY of North Dakota; and Mr. CHABOT of Ohio, to pay tribute to CF Industries, Inc. CF Industries is an interregional fertilizer manufacturing cooperative, which this year is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary of providing service and agricultural products to the Nation's farmer cooperatives. Over 1 million farmers and ranchers in 46 States and two Canadian provinces depend on CF and its eleven regional member companies to distribute nitrogen, phosphate and potash fertilizers in a timely and cost effective manner. We congratulate CF on its high quality service and products over the past fifty years as well as its commitment to environmental, health, and safety practices.

CF began in 1946 as a broker of fertilizers for its farmer-owners. CF then branched out into manufacturing and by 1960 came closer to its goal of being the Nation's major fertilizer supplier for the agricultural cooperative community.

Today, CF manufacturing plants have the capacity to produce more than 8 million tons of fertilizer products annually. In 1995, CF sales totaled over \$1.3 billion. CF manufacturing plants include nitrogen fertilizer complexes in Donaldsonville, LA and Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada, as well as extensive phosphate mining and manufacturing facilities in Florida. CF's headquarters are located in Long Grove, IL.

The extensive distribution system operated by CF allows products to reach their regional member cooperatives and, ultimately, their farmer-owners. CF has ownership and lease positions in 63 regional terminals and warehouses. Total storage capacity of CF's distribution terminals and warehouses is in excess of 2.4 million tons of product.

We would like to close, Mr. Speaker, in expressing our best wishes to CF and its employees as they look forward to providing good quality products and services to their members for the next 50 years.

INTRODUCTION OF NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE ACT

HON. BOB LIVINGSTON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today the Defend America Act of 1996.

Just a few short weeks ago, during consideration of the National Defense Authorization Act, S. 1124, I stood in this Chamber with Chairman SPENCE and my colleagues on the Authorization Committee and said that Members of this Republican controlled House would not be party to one of the most irresponsible acts of negligence on the part of this or any administration. It is no secret to this body that I am speaking of the administration's decision to leave the American people defenseless against a ballistic missile attack.

On that day, Chairman FLOYD SPENCE and I vowed that Congress would initiate its own legislation to make certain that ballistic missile defense is one of our Nation's highest priorities. Today, along with Speaker GINGRICH, Chairman FLOYD SPENCE, and other leadership in the House, we are making good on that promise. Today, we are introducing the Defend America Act of 1996. This legislation

stands in sharp contrast to the Clinton administration's philosophy. It is an unequivocal statement in favor of defending the United States from ballistic missile attack. Let me list some of the differences between the Congress and the administration as outlined in this legislation:

First, unlike the administration's weak, non-committal approach, known as, 3 plus 3, this legislation calls for a firm deployment date of 2003 for a National Missile Defense [NMD] system. The administration claims it will develop an NMD capability within 3 years. But, a decision to deploy will not be made for 3 years, in 1999, and only if a threat emerges. My friends, there is no need to invent a threat. An article in the New York Times, January 23, 1996, records China's veiled threat to use a nuclear missile against Los Angeles. What more do we need?

Second, we call for an NMD system that can defend the United States and its territories. The administration's proposal leaves open the possibility that Alaska and Hawaii would be left defenseless. We know North Korea is already developing a long-range missile that is capable of hitting points in Alaska and Hawaii. Given these facts, it is hard to image the President of the United States proposing to defend only part of the Nation against missile attack. Yet, it seems that this is exactly what the administration is intent on doing.

Third, this legislation does not limit the ballistic missile architecture simply to comply with an outdated, obsolete treaty. Rather, it permits the Pentagon to develop an effective National Missile Defense system that will be able to counter emerging threats and defend the American people.

Ladies and gentlemen, this legislation will ensure that the next time China makes a veiled threat to use nuclear weapons against Los Angeles, the United States has a response that does not include a massive nuclear lay down and the destruction of thousands of lives.

TRIBUTE TO REV. JAMES R. GREEN, JR.

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, there is no greater calling than service to God. I am honored to recognize Rev. James R. Green, Jr., the pastor of Universal Baptist Church on the occasion of 12th pastoral anniversary.

Reverend Green's pursuit of ministerial service was cultivated from the faith and actions of his grandfather, who was a devoted servant and preacher of the gospel. In keeping with his Christian faith, Reverend Green founded the Association of Brooklyn Clergy for Community Development [ABCCD] to be advocated on behalf of human services, housing, and economic development.

Reverend Green's activism and faith have been bolstered by his avid pursuit of education. He has received degrees from Long Island University, The Manhattan Bible Institute, the Trinity Theological Seminary, and is currently working on a D. Min. in pastoral care.

The vision, unselfishness, and dedication of Pastor Green is an example of spiritual